40 Ahadith Series

Completion of Islam - Ghadeer

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40 Ahadith

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بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Introduction

The Noble Prophet (prayers of Allāh be upon him and his family) has said:

مَنْ حَفِظَ عَلى أُمَّتِي أَرْبَعِينَ حَدِيثًا يَنْتَفِعُونَ بِهَا بَعَثَهُ اللّٰهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيامَةِ فَقِيهاً عَالِماً.

"The person from my nation who memorizes forty traditions pertaining to those issues of religion which one is in need of, will be resurrected by Allāh on the Day of Judgement as a person with deep insight into the faith and as a scholar."

In following the above Ḥadīth, The Islamic Education Board of The World Federation of KSIMC (IEB - WF) has decided to publish a series of booklets of 40 Aḥādīth on different subjects. The Aḥādīth that have been selected from various sources, are short and simple and therefore easy to understand and memorize. It is envisaged that the booklets will not only be useful for Zakireen, Madrasah teachers and students, but will be of benefit to the Ummah at large.

The collection of the Aḥādīth and introduction of this present work was done by Maḥmūd Sharīfī [as found on the InterNet at **http://www.hawzah.net/Per/K/Qadir/Qadir.htm**], while the translation in English was carried out by Shaykh Saleem Bhimji. IEB - WF would like to thank Shaykh Saleem for his efforts in the translation of this work. May Allāh (Glory and Greatness be to Him) accept this work as a further attempt by IEB - WF to propagate Islām.

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Introduction

In the tenth year after the migration to Madīnah, the year which later became known as Ḥajjatul Widāʿ [The (year of the) farewell Ḥajj], the Muslims who had accompanied the Noble Prophet ﷺ to Makkah were finishing their Ḥajj rites. Once the Ḥajj was complete, the Prophet ﷺ and those with him were making their way back to Madīnah and the other cities from which they had come.

When they reached Rābigh - a spot three miles from Juḥfah, one of the miqāt for the Ḥujjāj - the order came from Allāh ﷻ to halt the entire caravan.

At this point, the Truthful conveyor of the revelation, Jibrāʾīl عليه السلام came to the Prophet ﷺ who was stationed in the valley known as Ghadīr Khumm and revealed the following verse of the Qurʾān to him:

﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّسُولُ بَلِّغْ مَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ وَ إِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلْ فَمَا بَلَّغْتَ رِسَالَتَهُ وَاللَّهُ يَعْصِمُكَ مِنَ النَّاسِ... ﴾

“O’ Messenger! Convey that which has been revealed to you from your Lord and if you do not do so, it is as if you have not conveyed His message at all, and Allāh will protect you from the people…” (Sūratul Māidah (5), Verse 67)

Since this verse commanded the Prophet ﷺ to stop right where he was, he himself and those with him, halted in the valley of Ghadīr.

It was noontime, and as can be expected, the weather was extremely hot. The Noble Prophet ﷺ performed Ṣalātul Zuhr in congregation, and then with multitudes of people around him, ascended to a small platform built from camel saddles and other things that the Muslims had with them.

In a loud voice, he gave a long speech and said to the people: "O' people! Know that shortly I shall answer the call of The Truth (Allāh) and will no longer be among you – I have a responsibility (to Allāh) and you too have a responsibility (towards Him)."

The Prophet ﷺ then mentioned something very important to the people and stated: "I am leaving behind two weighty things to you as a trust – one of them is the Book of Allāh, and the other is my family, the Ahlul Baīt. These two shall never separate from one another. O' people! Do not attempt to supersede the Qur'ān and my family, and do not be negligent in your actions towards these two, because if you do so, you shall be destroyed."

After stating this, he took the hand of ʿAlī عليه السلام, raised it up and introduced him to the multitudes of people and asked: "Who has more of a right over the believers than their own selves?" Everyone present proclaimed: "Allāh and His Prophet know better."

The Noble Prophet ﷺ then said: "Allāh is my master and I am the master of all the believers and I have more right and authority over the believers than they have over their own selves."

Then he continued:

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلاَهُ فَهٰذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلاَهُ. أَللّٰهُمَّ وَالِ مَنْ وَالاَهُ وَ عَادِ مَنْ عَادَاهُ.

"Whomsoever I am his master, this ʿAlī is also his master. O' Allāh! Befriend he who befriends him (ʿAlī) and oppose he who opposes him (ʿAlī)."

The Angel of Revelation, Jibraʾīl عليه السلام once again descended by the order of Allāh ﷻ and this time, revealed the following verse of the Qurʾān:

﴿ أَلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَ أَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَ رَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الإِسْلاَمَ دِيناً ﴾

"On this day have I completed your religion for you and perfected My bounties upon you and am pleased with Islām as being your religion."

Therefore, this day was marked in history as a momentous and grand day.

The day of Ghadīr was a day of epic proportions in history. It was a day which would become known as the Day of Wilāyat (Mastership); the Day of Imāmate (Leadership); the Day of Wiṣāyat (Successorship); the Day of Brotherhood; the Day of Valour; the Day of Courage, Bravery and Protection (of the faith); the Day of Pleasure for the Believers; and they Day of Candidness.

It was a Day of:

- (Divine) blessings;
- Showing thanks to the Almighty;
- Conveyance of the message;
- Congratulations and felicitations;
- Happiness, delight and gift giving;
- The pact and promise and renewal of the Pledge of Allegiance;
- Completion of the religion;
- Expression of the truth;
- Grief of Shaiṭān;
- Introducing the leader and the (true) path;
- Testing (the faith) of the Muslims;

- Despair for the enemies;
- Hope for the (true) friends.

In summary, it was the Day of Islām, Qur'ān, and the Ahlul Baīt عليهم السلام.

It was the day which the followers of the true teachings of the faith of Islām mark with great esteem and a day when they congratulate one another.

It can be understood from the Aḥādīth that the A'immah عليهم السلام took this day as one of celebration and used to hold special programs to ccelebrate this event. It has been narrated from Fayyāḍ ibne Muḥammad at-Ṭūsī that, "I was in the presence of the 8th Imām on the day of Ghadir (18th of Dhul Ḥijjah). I saw a particular group of people serving the Imām and the Imām was (intentionally) keeping them in his house until the time of sunset came so that he may give them food to eat (and thus enable them to break their fast). The Imām ordered that food, new clothes, shoes, rings, and other gifts be sent for their families. In the house, I noticed that the state of all of those present was something completely different than normal, and it was from those people that I learned the greatness and magnitude of this day." (Biḥārul Anwār, volume 97, page 112, ḥadīth 8)

In another Ḥadīth it has been mentioned that one day during the days of the "open caliphate" of Imām ʿAlī عليه السلام, the day of Jumuʿah and ʿEīd

Ghadīr fell together. On this day, the Imām ﷺ delivered a long speech and said, "This gathering shall soon come to an end and all of you will go back to your homes and families – may Allāh shower His mercy upon all of you.

On this day, you should be kind to your families and do good deeds to your brothers. You should thank Allāh for the blessings which He has granted you. You must also be sure to unite with one another so that through this, Allāh may assist you.

Do good to others so that Allāh makes your friendship firm and immovable. From the blessings which Allāh has given you, give gifts to one another. On this day, Allāh will give rewards (to you) in multiple folds compared to other days of celebration ('Eīd). This form of reward cannot be attained except through this day (Ghadīr). Doing good to others and giving away much wealth to others increases the life span. Being a host to others results in the mercy and love of Allāh descending upon you.

On this day, as much as you are able to, give your brothers and family a portion of the wealth which Allāh has granted you.

Always be smiling and in a happy mood when you meet one another; and be sure to thank Allāh for the blessings which He has showered upon you.

Go towards those people whose hope may lie in you and do good to them. In regards to your food and drink (on this day), ensure that between you and those who are under your care and supervision, there is equality. This equality and equity must be displayed to the extent of your ability (and you should know that) the reward of giving one dirham of charity on this day is equivalent to giving 100,000 dirhams of charity (on any other day) and the Divine bounty of this is in Allāh's hands alone.

Allāh has also made it highly recommended to fast on this day and has promised a great reward for one who observes it. If a person was to look after the needs and necessities of his brothers, even before his own wishes and desires (were expressed to Allāh), and if one was to look after their requests in the best possible way, then one would be granted such a reward that it would be equivalent to fasting the entire day and spending the entire night in worship until the morning hours.

A person who feeds another fasting person on this day will be equal to that person who went person by person and fed all of the fasting people (with his own hands).

You must convey all that you have just heard to those who are not here. The strong and able people must go out in search of the weak people; the powerful must go in search of the oppressed, as these are all things which the Prophet ﷺ has commanded me to do."

Imām ʿAlī ﷺ then read the Khuṭbah for Jumuʿah and performed the Ṣalāt al-Jumuʿah (since there is no special Ṣalāt for this ʿEid). He then went with his children and Shīʿa to the house of Imām Ḥusain ﷺ, where food was ready, and he distributed gifts to the Shīʿa – both the needy and the free from need - who had accompanied him, and then instructed them to go home to their families."[1]

Inshā-Allāh, we hope that one day all Muslims of the world will mark the day of ʿEīdul Ghadīr in such a great and magnanimous way and celebrate it as it deserves to be celebrated.

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[1] Biḥārul Anwār, vol. 97, Page 117

Ḥadīth Number 1
The ʿEīd of the Khilāfat and Wilāyat

رَوىٰ زِيَادُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلىٰ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فَقُلْتُ: لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ عِيْدٌ غَيْرُ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ وَالْفِطْرِ وَالْأَضْحىٰ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، أَلْيَوْمُ الَّذِي نَصَبَ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ أَمِيـــرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ .

It has been narrated from Ziyād ibne Muḥammad that he said, "I went to see Abī ʿAbdillāh [Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) and said to him, "Do the Muslims have an ʿEīd other than the day of Jumuʿah and al-Fiṭr and al-Aḍḥā?" The Imām (peace be upon him) replied to me, "Yes, the day which the Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) appointed Amīrul Mo'minīn (peace be upon him) [as the leader of the Ummah after him]."

Miṣbāḥul Mutahajjid, Page 736

Ḥadīth Number 2

The Best ʿEīd of the Ummah

قَالَ رَسُولُ ٱللّٰه ﷺ: يَوْمُ غَدِيرُ خُمٍّ أَفْضَلُ أَعْيَادِ أُمَّتِي وَ هُوَ الْيَومُ الَّذي أَمَرَنِي اللّٰهُ تَعَالىٰ ذِكْرُهُ فِيهِ بِنَصْبِ أَخِي عَلِيٍّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبِ عَلَماً لأُمَّتِي، يَهْتَدُونَ بِهِ مِنْ بَعْدِي وَ هُوَ الْيَوْمُ الَّذي أَكْمَلَ اللّٰهُ فِيهِ الدِّينِ وَ أَتَمَّ عَلىٰ أُمَّتِي فِيهِ النِّعْمَةَ وَ رَضِيَ لَهُمْ الْإِسْلاَمَ دِيناً.

The Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) has said: “The day of Ghadīr Khumm is the best ʿEid of my nation. It is the day on which Allāh, the High, ordered me to mention the appointment of my brother, ʿAlī ibne Abī Ṭālib as the flag and standard of my nation. People shall be guided by him after me and this is the day in which Allāh completed the religion and perfected the bounties upon my nation and on which He was pleased with Islām as their religion.”

Al-Amālī of as-Ṣadūq, Page 125, Ḥadīth 8

Ḥadīth Number 3

The Great ʿEīd of Allāh

عَنِ الصَّادِقِ عليه السلام قَالَ: هُوَ عِيْدُ اللّٰهِ الْأَكْبَرُ،وَ مَا بَعَثَ اللّٰهُ نَبِيًّا إِلاَّ وَ تَعَيَّدَ فِي هٰذَا الْيَوْمِ وَ عَرَفَ حُرْمَتَهُ وَ اسْمُهُ فِي السَّمَآءِ يَوْمُ الْعَهْدِ الْمَعْهُودِ وَ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَوْمُ الْمِيثَاقِ الْمَأْخُوذِ وَ الْجَمْعِ الْمَشْهُودِ.

It has been narrated from as-Ṣādiq [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad] (peace be upon him) that he said, "This is the greatest ʿEīd of Allāh, and every Prophet appointed by Allāh celebrated this day as an ʿEīd, and knew the sanctity of this day. The name of this day in the heavens is the Day of the Allegiance and Well-Known Pact, and on the Earth this Day is known as the Day of the Promise which is taken and the Day of the Gathering of those who witnessed (the event)."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 5, Page 224, Ḥadīth 1

Ḥadīth Number 4

The ʿEīd of Wilāyat

قِيلَ لأَبِي عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ عليه السلام: لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنَ الْأَعْيَادِ غَيْرُ الْعِيْدَينِ وَ الْجُمُعَةِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ لَهُمْ مَا هُوَ أَعْظَمُ مِنْ هٰذَا يَوْمٌ أُقِيمَ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عليه السلام فَعَقَدَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم الْوِلاَيَةَ فِي أَعْنَاقِ الرِّجَالِ وَالنِّسَآءِ بِغَدِيرِ خُمٍّ.

"It was said to Abī ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him): "Do the true believers have an ʿEīd other than the two ʿEīd (of al-Aḍḥā and al-Fiṭr) and the Jumuʿah?" The Imām replied, "Yes, they have one which is even greater than these ones and that is the day when Amīrul Moʾminīn (peace be upon him) was designated by the Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) with the Wilāyah (at Ghadīr Khumm) which rests on the necks of all the men and women."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 325, Ḥadith 5

Ḥadīth Number 5

The Day of Renewal of the Oath of Allegiance

عَنْ عَمَّارِ بْنِ حَرِيزٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلىٰ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّٰه عليه السلام فِي يَوْمِ الثَّامِنَ عَشَرَ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ فَوَجَدْتُهُ صَائِمًا فَقَالَ لِي: هٰذَا يَوْمٌ عَظِيمٌ عَظَّمَ اللّٰهُ حُرْمَتَهُ عَلىٰ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ أَكْمَلَ لَهُمْ فِيهِ الدِّيْنَ وَ تَمَّمَ عَلَيْهِمُ النِّعْمَةَ وَ جَدَّدَ لَهُمْ مَا أَخَذَ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنَ الْعَهْدِ وَالْمِيثَاقِ.

It has been narrated from ʿAmmār ibne Ḥarīz that he said, "I went to see Abī ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) on the 18th of Dhul Ḥijjah and found him fasting. He said to me, 'This is a great day. Allāh has magnified the sacredness of this day for the true believers and perfected the religion for them and completed upon them the bounties and renewed the pledge which He had taken from them (previously)."

Miṣbāḥul Mutahajjid, Page 737

Ḥadīth Number 6

The ʿEīd of the Heavens

قَالَ الرِّضَا ﵇ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ أَبِيهِ ﵇ قَالَ: إِنَّ يَوْمَ الْغَدِيرِ فِي السَّمَاءِ أَشْهَرُ مِنْهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ.

Al-Riḍā [Imām ʿAlī ibne Mūsā] (peace be upon him) has said, "My father related to me from his father (peace be upon them) that, 'The Day of Ghadīr is more well known in the heavens than it is on the Earth.'"

Miṣbāḥul Mutahajjid, Page 737

Ḥadīth Number 7

An Incomparable ʿEid

قَالَ عَلِيٌّ عليه السلام: إِنَّ هٰذَا يَوْمٌ عَظِيمُ الشَّأْنِ، فِيهِ وُقِعَ الْفَرَجُ، وَرُفِعَتْ الدَّرَجُ وَ وُضِحَتِ الْحُجَجُ وَهُوَ يَوْمُ الْإِيْضَاحِ وَالْإِفْصَاحِ مِنَ الْمَقَامِ الصِّرَاحِ، وَيَومُ كَمَالُ الدِّيْنِ وَ يَوْمُ الْعَهْدِ الْمَعْهُودِ...

Imām ʿAlī (peace be upon him) has said, "Surely this is a highly recognized day, on it the succor was brought, and the station (of the one who was worthy of it) was elevated, and the proofs (of Allāh) were made manifest. This is the day when from a pure station, words were clearly and straightforwardly stated, and this is the day of the completion of the religion and the (day) when the promise and pact were taken…"

Biḥārul Anwār, Volume 97, Page 116

Ḥadīth Number 8

A Very Beneficial ʿEīd

عَنِ الصَّادِقِ (عليه السلام): وَاللّٰهِ لَوْ عَرِفَ النَّاسُ فَضْلَ هٰذَا الْيَوْمِ بِحَقِيقَتِهِ لَصَافَحَتْهُمُ الْمَلاَئِكَةُ فِي كُلِّ يَوْمٍ عَشْرَ مَرَّاتٍ ... وَ مَا أَعْطَى اللّٰهُ لِمَنْ عَرَفَهُ مَا لاَ يُحْصَى بِعَدَدٍ.

As-Ṣādiq [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad] (peace be upon him) has said, “I swear by Allāh that if people knew the true greatness of this day, the Angels would shake hands with them ten times every day … and Allāh would grant a person who recognizes (the greatness of this day) what can not be enumerated.”

Miṣbāḥul Mutahajjid, Page 737

Ḥadīth Number 9
A Luminous ʿEīd

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ ؑ: وَ يَوْمُ غَدِيرٍ بَيْنَ الْفِطْرِ وَالْأَضْحىٰ وَ يَوْمُ الْجُمْعَةِ كَالْقَمَرِ بَيْنَ الْكَوَاكِبِ.

Abū ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) has said, "The Day of Ghadīr, in comparison to the (ʿEids of) al-Fiṭr, al-Aḍḥā and the day of Jumuʿah, is like the moon in relation to the rest of the planets."

Iqbāl of Sayyid Ibne Ṭāwūs, Page 466

Ḥadīth Number 10

One of the Four Divinely Appointed ʿEīds

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللّٰه ﷺ: إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ زَفَّتْ أَرْبَعَةُ أَيَّامٍ إِلـــىٰ اللّٰهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ كَمَا تَزُفُّ الْعَرُوسُ إِلـــىٰ خِدْرِهَا: يَوْمُ الْفِطْرِ وَ يَوْمُ الْأَضْحىٰ وَ يَوْمُ الْجُمْعَةِ وَ يَوْمُ غَدِيرِ خُمٍّ.

Abū ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) has said, "When the Day of Judgement comes about, four days shall hasten towards Allāh, the Noble and Grand, just as a bride hastens towards her bridal chamber: the day of al-Fiṭr, the day of al-Aḍḥā, the day of al-Jumuʿah, and the day of Ghadīr Khumm."

Iqbāl of Sayyid Ibne Ṭāwūs, Page 466

Ḥadīth Number 11
The Day of the Message and the Wilāyat

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللّٰه ﷺ: يَا مَعْشَرَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ لِيُبَلِّغَ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ، أُوْصِي مَنْ آمَنَ بِي وَ صَدَّقَنِي بِوِلاَيَةِ عَلِيٍّ، أَلاَ إِنَّ وِلاَيَةَ عَلِيٍّ وِلاَيَتِي وَ وِلاَيَتِي وِلاَيَةُ رَبِّي، عَهْداً عَهَّدَهُ إِلَـيَّ رَبِّي وَ أَمَرَنِي أَنْ أُبَلِّغُكُمُوهُ.

The Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) has said, “O’ assembly of Muslims – those who are present must convey the following to those who are not, “I advise the person who believes in me and has confirmed me (as being the final Prophet) to accept the Wilāyat (mastership of ʿAlī). Now surely the mastership of ʿAlī is my mastership, and my mastership is the mastership of my Lord. This is a pledge from my Lord which He commanded me to convey to all of you.”

Biḥārul Anwār, Volume 37, Page 131, Ḥadīth 35

Ḥadīth Number 12

The Day of Feeding Others

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللّٰه عليه السلام : ...وَ إِنَّهُ الْيَوْمُ الَّذي أَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللّٰه صلى الله عليه وآله عَلياً عليه السلام للنَّاسِ عَلَماً وَ أَبَانَ فيه فَضْلَهُ وَ وَصيَّهُ فَصَامَ شُكْراً للّٰه عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ ذٰلكَ الْيَوْمَ وَ أَنَّهُ لَيَوْمُ صيَامٍ وَ إِطْعَامٍ وَ صلَةِ الْإِخْوَانِ وَ فيه مَرْضَاةُ الرَّحْمٰنِ، وَ مَرْغَمَةُ الشَّيْطَانِ .

Abū ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) has said, "…and surely this is the day when the Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) appointed ʿAlī (peace be upon him) as the flag for the people and made known his greatness and successorship; and he fasted on this day as a sign of thanks to Allāh, the Glorious and Noble. This day should be taken as one of fasting, feeding others, establishing ties with brothers (in faith), and on this day is the pleasure of the Most Merciful (al-Raḥmān) and the rubbing in the dust (humiliation) of the face of Shaiṭān."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 328, Ḥadīth 12

Ḥadīth Number 13

The Day of Gifts

عَنْ أَمِيــــرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عليه السلام قَالَ: ...إِذَا تَلاَقَيْتُمْ فَتَصَافَحُوا بِالتَّسْلِيمِ وَ تَهَابُوا النِّعْمَةَ فِي هٰذَا الْيَوْمِ، وَ لِيُبَلِّغَ الْحَاضِرُ الْغَائِبَ، وَالشَّاهِدُ الْبَائِنَ، وَلِيَعِدُ الْغَنِيُّ الْفَقِيرَ وَالْقَوِيُّ عَلىٰ الضَّعِيفَ أَمَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ صلى الله عليه وآله بِذٰلِكَ.

It has been narrated from Amīrul Mo’minīn [ʿAlī ibne Abī Ṭālib] (peace be upon him) that he said, “…when you meet each other (on the Day of ʿEid Ghadīr), shake hands with one another with greetings (of peace) and exchange gifts on this day and let those who are present convey this to those who are not, and let the rich person give something to the poor, and the powerful one to the weak, as the Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) commanded me to (also) do this.”

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 327

Ḥadīth Number 14
The Day of Protection

عَنْ أَمِيــرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿عليه السلام﴾ قَالَ: ... فَكَيْفَ بِمَنْ تَكَفَّلَ عَدَداً مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَأَنَا ضَمِينُهُ عَلَــى اللّٰهِ تَعَالَــى الْأَمَانَ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ وَالْفَقْرِ.

It has been narrated form Amīrul Mo'minīn [ʿAlī ibn Abī Ṭālib] (peace be upon him) that he said, "...how shall the state of that person be who has taken the responsibility upon himself for a number of the believing men and believing women (on the Day of Ghadīr) since I personally have guaranteed that person protection from disbelief and poverty, in the presence of Allāh, the Most High."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 327

Ḥadīth Number 15

The Day of Thanks and Happiness

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ عليه السلام ... هُوَ يَوْمُ عِبَادَةٍ وَ صَلٰوةٍ وَ شُكْرٍ لِلّٰهِ وَ حَمْدٍ لَهُ، وَ سُرُورٍ لِمَا مَنَّ اللّٰهُ بِهِ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ وِلاَيَتِنَا،وَ إِنِّي أُحِبُّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَصُومُوهُ.

Abū ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) has said: "…this is the day (18th of Dhul Ḥijjah) of worship and prayers and thanks to Allāh and His praise, and is a day of happiness due to the obligation which Allāh has laid upon all of you in regards to our (the Ahlul Baīt's) Wilāyat, and surely I love to see you fast on this day."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 328, Ḥadīth 13

Ḥadīth Number 16

The Day of Doing Good to Others

عَنِ الصَّادِقِ عليه السلام: ... وَ لَدِرْهَمٌ فِيهِ بِأَلْفِ دِرْهَمٍ لِإِخْوَانِكَ الْعَارِفِينَ، فَأَفْضِلْ عَلىٰ إِخْوَانِكَ فِي هٰذَا الْيَوْمِ وَ سَرَّ فِيهِ كُلَّ مُؤْمِنٍ وَ مُؤْمِنَةٍ.

It has been narrated from as-Ṣādiq [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad] (peace be upon him) that he said, "…giving one dirham to a brother in faith and who has cognizance (of the greatness and importance of the day of Ghadīr) is equal to giving 1,000 dirham (at any other time). Therefore on this day, give to your brothers and make all of the believing men and believing women happy and delighted."

Miṣbāḥul Mutahajjid, Page 737

Ḥadīth Number 17
The Day of Joy and Happiness

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ يَوْمُ عِيْدٍ وَ فَرْحٍ وَ سُرُورٍ وَ يَوْمُ صَوْمٍ شُكْراً لِلّٰهِ تَعَالَــــىٰ.

Abū ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) has said: "Surely this day [18th of Dhul Ḥijjah] is a day of festivity, joy and happiness and it is a day of fasting as a sign of thanks to Allāh, the Most High."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 326, Ḥadīth 10

Ḥadīth Number 18

The Day of Congratulations and Felicitations

قَالَ عَلِيٌّ ﵇: عَوِّدُوا رَحِمَكُمُ اللّٰهُ بَعْدَ انْقِضَاءِ مَجْمَعِكُمْ بِالتَّوَسُّعَةِ عَلىٰ عِيَالِكُمْ، وَالْبِرِّ بِإِخْوَانِكُمْ وَالشُّكْرِ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ عَلىٰ مَا مَنَحَكُمْ، وَاجْتَمِعُوا يَجْمَعُ اللّٰهُ شَمْلَكُمْ، وَ تَبَارُوا يَصِلُ اللّٰهُ أُلْفَتَكُمْ، وَ تَهَانُؤا نِعْمَةَ اللّٰهِ كَمَا هَنَّأَ كُمُ اللّٰهُ بِالثَّوَابِ فِيهِ عَلىٰ أَضْعَافِ الأَعْيَادِ قَبْلَهُ وَ بَعْدَهُ إِلاَّ فِي مِثْلِهِ...

Imām ʿAlī (peace be upon him) said: "When your assembly adjourns, may Allāh have mercy on you, then show generosity towards your dependants, kindness to your brethren, and gratitude to Allāh for what He has bestowed upon you. Come together that Allāh may unite you, do good to one another that Allāh may increase your mutual love; and congratulate one another for Allāh's favour as He has given you the good tidings of a reward many times greater than previous or future ʿEīds, except an ʿEīd like it [when ʿEīd falls on a Friday]."

Biḥārul Anwār, Volume 97, Page 117

Ḥadīth Number 19

A Day of Greeting and Disavowal

رَوَىٰ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ رَاشِدٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّٰه ﷺ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: جُعِلْتُ فِدَاكَ، لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ عِيْدٌ غَيْرُ الْعِيْدَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، يَا حَسَنَ! أَعْظَمُهُمَا وَ أَشْرَفُهُمَا. قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: وَ أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هُوَ؟ قَالَ: يَوْمٌ نُصِبَ أَمِيــرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﷺ فِيهِ عَلَماً لِلنَّاسِ. قُلْتُ لَهُ: جُعِلْتُ فِدَاكَ وَمَا يَنْبَغِي لَنَا أَنْ نَصْنَعَ فِيهِ؟ قَالَ: تَصُومُهُ يَا حَسَنَ وَ تُكْثِرُ الصَّلٰوةَ عَلىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِهِ فِيهِ وَ تَتَبَرَّأَ إِلَــىٰ اللّٰهِ، مِمَنْ ظَلَمَهُمْ، فَإِنَّ الْأَنْبِيَآءَ كَانَتْ تَأْمُرُ الْأَوْصِيَآءَ بِالْيَومِ الَّذِي كَانَ يُقَامُ فِيهِ الْوَصِيُّ أَنْ يُــتَّخَذَ عِيْداً.

It has been narrated from Ḥasan ibne Rāshid from Abī ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) that he

said, “May I be sacrificed for you! Do the Muslims have a festivity other than the two ‘Eīd celebrations?” The Imām (peace be upon him) replied, “Yes O’ Ḥasan! (There is one) greater than these two and much worthier than them.” The companion replied, “And what day is that?” The Imām said, “The day upon which Amīrul Mo’minīn [‘Alī ibne Abī Ṭālib] (peace be upon him) was appointed as the flag (of guidance) for the people.” The companion then asked, “May I be sacrificed for you! And what should we do (on this day)?” The Imām replied, “You should fast on it, O’ Ḥasan, and recite many prayers upon Muḥammad and his family and disavow yourself towards Allāh from all of those who oppressed them; surely the Prophets (of the past) also commanded their successors to consider the day of their appointment a day of celebration and ‘Eīd.”

Miṣbāḥul Mutahajjid, Page 680

Ḥadīth Number 20

The ʿEīd of the Successors

عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ﵇ قَالَ: ... تَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ عَزَّ ذِكْرُهُ فِيهِ بِالصِّيَامِ وَالْعِبَادَةِ وَالذِّكْرِ لِمُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، فَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَوْصَى أَمِيرَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنْ يَتَّخِذَ ذٰلِكَ الْيَوْمَ عِيْداً، وَ كَذٰلِكَ كَانَت الأَنْبِيَاءُ تَفْعَلُ، كَانُوا يُوصُونَ أَوْصِيَائَهُمْ بِذٰلِكَ فَيَتَّخِذُونَهُ عِيْداً.

It has been narrated from Abī ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) that he said, "…(on the day of ʿEid Ghadīr) you should remember Allāh, the Noble, on this day through fasting and worship and through remembering Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad since surely the Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) had advised Amīrul Mo'minīn to take this day as a day of ʿEīd, and this is the same thing which the (previous) Prophets also did; they too advised their successors who took this day as a day of ʿEīd."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 327, Ḥadīth 1

Ḥadīth Number 21

The Day of Dedication and Prayers

عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ عليه السلام قَالَ: وَالْعَمَلُ فِيهِ يَعْدِلُ ثَمَانِينَ شَهْراً، وَ يَنْبَغِي أَنْ يُّكَـــثَّرَ فِيهِ ذِكْرَ اللّٰهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ، وَالصَّلَوٰةَ عَلىٰ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم وَيُوَسِّعَ الرَّجُلُ فِيهِ عَلىٰ عَيَالِهِ.

It has been narrated from Abī ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) that he said, "The worth of (good) actions performed on this day (18^{th} of Dhul Ḥijjah) is equivalent to 80 months (of good deeds) and one is advised to frequently remember Allāh, the Noble and Grand, and send prayers upon the Prophet (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) and that a man be generous to his family (by presenting them with gifts)."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 325, Ḥadīth 6

Ḥadīth Number 22

The Day of Seeing the Leader

عَنْ مَوْلاَنَا أَبِي الْحَسَنِ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُحَمَّد ﷷ قَالَ لأَبِي إِسْحَاقٍ: وَ يَوْمُ الْغَدِيرِ فِيهِ أَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَخَاهُ عَلِيًّا عَلَمًا لِلنَّاسِ وَ إِمَامًا مِنْ بَعْدِهِ. [قَالَ] قُلْتُ: صَدَّقْتَ جُعِلْتُ فِدَاكَ، لِذٰلِكَ قَصَدْتُ، أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ حُجَّةَ اللّٰهِ عَلىٰ خَلْقِهِ.

It has been narrated from our master, Abūl Ḥasan ʿAlī ibne Muḥammad [al-Hādī] (peace be upon him) that he said to Abī Isḥāq: "The Day of Ghadīr is the day when the Prophet (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) appointed his brother ʿAlī as the flag (of guidance) for the people and the Imām after him." Abū Isḥāq said, "You have spoken the truth, may I be sacrificed for you. It is for this reason (alone) that I came to see you. I bear witness that truly you are the proof of Allāh over all of His creations."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 324, Ḥadīth 3

Ḥadīth Number 23

The Day of Praising Allāh

عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُوْسىٰ الرِّضَا عليه السلام: مَنْ زَارَ فِيهِ مُؤْمِناً أَدْخَلَ اللّٰهُ قَبْرَهُ سَبْعِينَ نُوراً وَ وُسِّعَ فِي قَبْرِهِ وَ يَزُورُ قَبْرَهُ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ سَبْعُونَ أَلْفَ مَلَكٍ وَيُبَشِّرُونَهُ بِالْجَنَّةِ.

Imām ʿAlī ibne Mūsā al-Riḍā (peace be upon him) has said, "Allāh will grant a person who visits a true believer on it (the Day of ʿEidul Ghadīr) seventy types of Divine Light in his grave and will expand his grave. Every day, 70,000 Angels will visit him in the grave and they will grant him the glad tidings of Paradise."

Iqbāl al-Āʿmāl, Page 778

Ḥadīth Number 24

The Day of Visiting and Doing Good

قَالَ الصَّادِقُ عليه السلام: يَنْبَغِي لَكُمْ أَنْ تَتَقَرَّبُوا إِلَـى اللّٰهِ تَعَالَـى بِالْبِرِّ وَالصَّوْمِ وَالصَّلٰوةِ وَ صِلَةِ الْرَحْمِ وَ صِلَةِ الْإِخْوَانِ، فَانَّ الأَنْبِيَآءَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلاَمُ كَانُوا إِذَا أَقَامُوا أَوْصِيَآءَهُمْ فَعَلُوا ذٰلِكَ وَ أَمَرُوا بِهِ.

Imām as-Ṣādiq [Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad] (peace be upon him) has said, "It is advisable for you (on the day of Ghadīr) to become close to Allāh, the Most High, through good deeds, fasting, prayers, establishing (and maintaining) family ties and establishing ties between (your) brothers. The Prophets (peace be upon all of them) did the same thing when they appointed their successors, and also advised them to act similarly."

Miṣbāḥul Mutahajjid, Page 736

Ḥadīth Number 25

Ṣalāt in Masjid al-Ghadīr

عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ ﵇ قَالَ: إِنَّهُ تُسْتَحَبُّ الصَّلٰوةُ فِي مَسْجِدِ الْغَدِيرِ لِأَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَقَامَ فِيهِ أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﵇ وَ هُوَ مَوْضِعٌ أَظْهَرَ اللّٰهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِيهِ الْحَقَّ.

It has been narrated from Abī ʿAbdillāh Imām [Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) that: "Surely it is recommended to pray inside Masjid al-Ghadīr since verily the Prophet (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) introduced the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) [as the Imām] to the people here and this is the spot in which Allāh, the Noble and Grand, made known The Truth."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 3, Page 549

Ḥadīth Number 26

Ṣalāt on the Day of Ghadīr

عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ ﷺ قَالَ: وَ مَنْ صَلَّىٰ فِيهِ رَكْعَتَينِ أَيَّ وَقْتٍ شَآءَ وَ أَفْضَلُهُ قُرْبَ الزَّوَالِ وَ هِيَ السَّاعَةُ الَّتِي أُقِيمَ فِيهَا أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﷺ بِغَدِيرِ خُمٍّ عَلَماً لِلنَّاسِ وَ ... كَانَ كَمَنْ حَضَرَ ذٰلِكَ الْيَوْمَ...

It has been narrated from Abī ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) that: "A person who performs a two Rakʿat Ṣalāt any time he wishes (during the Day of 18th of Dhul Hijjah), though it is best that this (Ṣalāt) be performed as close to the time of Zawwal (mid-day when the sun begins its decline; this is when the time for Ṣalātul Zuhr beings) as possible because this is the time at which Amīrul Moʾminīn (peace be upon him) was appointed at Ghadīr Khumm as the flag of the people and … (the reward for this Ṣalāt) is as if the person had been present on the Day (of Ghadīr Khumm)…"

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 5, Page 225, Ḥadīth 2

Ḥadīth Number 27
Fasting on the Day of Ghadīr

قَالَ الصَّادِقُ ﵇: صِيَامُ يَوْمِ غَدِيرِ خُمٍّ يَعْدِلُ صِيَامُ عُمْرِ الدُّنْيَا لَوْ عَاشَ إِنْسَانٌ ثُمَّ صَامَ مَا عُمِرَتِ الدُّنْيَا لَكَانَ لَهُ ثَوَابَ ذٰلِكَ.

It has been narrated from as-Ṣādiq [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad] (peace be upon him) that: "Fasting on the Day of Ghadīr is equivalent to fasting the time span of the (existence of the) entire world – meaning that if a person were to live a life of the entire existence of the world and were to fast this whole time, the reward for this fasting would be equivalent to fasting (this one day of Ghadīr)."

Wasā'il ash-Shīʿa, Volume 7, Page 324, Ḥadīth 4

Ḥadīth Number 28

The Day of Congratulations and Smiling

عَنِ الرِّضَا ﷺ قَالَ: ... وَ هُوَ يَوْمُ التَّهْنِئَة يُهَنِّئُ بَعْضُكُمْ بَعْضاً، فَإِذَا لقىَ الْمُؤْمِنُ أَخَاهُ يَقُولُ: أَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه الَّذي جَعَلَنَا منَ الْمُتَمَسِّكِينَ بِوِلاَيَةِ أَمِيـــرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ الْأَئِمَّةِ ﷺ وَ هُوَ يَوْمُ التَبَسُّمِ فِي وُجُوهِ النَّاسِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْإِيْمَانِ...

It has been narrated from al-Riḍā [ʿAlī ibne Mūsā] (peace be upon him) that: "…and this is a day of congratulations and felicitations in which you should greet and congratulate one another. When a believer meets another, one should say, 'All praise belongs to Allāh who has made us amongst those who hold firm to the Wilāyat of the Commander of the Faithful and the A'immah (prayers be upon all of them); and this is a day of smiling at other people and those of true faith."

Iqbāl al-Āʿmāl, Page 464

Ḥadīth Number 29
The Prophet and the Wilāyat of ʿAlī

عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ غَدِيرِ خُمٍّ أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللّٰه ﷺ مُنَادِيًا فَنَادىٰ: أَلصَّلوٰةُ جَامِعَةٌ، فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِ عَلِيٍّ ؑ وَ قَالَ: أَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلاَهُ فَعَلِيٌّ مَوْلاَهُ، أَللّٰهُمَّ وَالِ مَنْ وَالاَهُ، وَ عَادِ مَنْ عَادَاهُ.

It has been narrated from Abī Saʿīd that: "When the day of Ghadīr Khumm came, the Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) commanded the caller to call out, 'Gather for the Ṣalāt. Then he took ʿAlī (peace be upon him) by the hand and said, 'O' Allāh! Whomsoever I am his master, this ʿAlī is also his master. O' Allāh! Be a friend to that person who is a friend to him, and be an enemy to that person who is an enemy to him.'"

Biḥārul Anwār, Volume 37, Page 112, Ḥadīth 4

Ḥadīth Number 30
Living the Life of a Prophet

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ ﷺ: مَنْ يَرِيدُ أَنْ يَحْـــيـــىٰ حَيَاتِي، وَ يَمُوتَ مَمَاتِي، وَيَسْكُنَ جَنَّةَ الْخُلْدِ الَّتِي وَعَدَنِي رَبِّي فَلْيَتَوَلَّ عَلِيَّ ابْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ عليه السلام فَإِنَّهُ لَنْ يُّخْرِجَكُمْ مِنْ هُدىً، وَلَنْ يَّدْخِلَكُمْ فِي ضَلاَلَةٍ.

The Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) has said: "A person who wishes to live the life that I lived and wishes to die the way I die, and wants to reside in the perpetual Paradise which has been promised to me by my Lord should accept the Wilāyat of ʿAlī ibne Abī Ṭālib (peace be upon him), because he will never drag you away from the path of true guidance and he will never misguide you."

Al-Ghadīr, Volume 10, Page 278

Ḥadīth Number 31

The Prophet and the Imāmate of ʿAlī

عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ الأَنْصَارِيِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللّٰهَ ﷺ يَقُولُ لِعَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ عليه السلام يَا عَلِيُّ! أَنْتَ أَخِي وَ وَصِيِّي وَ وَارِثِي وَخَلِيفَتِي عَلىٰ أُمَّتِي فِي حَيٰوتِي وَ بَعْدَ وَفَاتِي. مُحِبُّكَ مُحِبِّي وَ مُبْغِضُكَ مُبْغِضِي و عَدُوُّكَ عَدُوِّي.

It has been narrated from Jābir ibne ʿAbdullah al-Anṣārī that: "I heard the Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) say to ʿAlī ibne Abī Ṭālib (peace be upon him): 'O' ʿAlī! You are my brother and my successor and my executor and my caliph over my nation both during my life and also after my death. Those who love you, love me; and those who hate you, hate me; and your enemy is my enemy."

Al-Amālī of as-Ṣādūq, Page 124, Ḥadīth 5

Ḥadīth Number 32

The Pillars of Islām

عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ عليه السلام قَالَ: بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلىٰ خَمْسٍ: أَلصَّلٰوةُ وَ الزَّكٰوةُ وَ الصَّوْمُ وَ الْحَجُّ وَ الْوِلاَيَةُ وَ لَمْ يُنَادَ بِشَيْءٍ مَا نُوْدِيَ بِالْوِلاَيَةِ يَومَ الْغَدِيرِ.

It has been narrated form Abī Jaʿfar [Imām Muḥammad ibne ʿAlī al-Bāqir] (peace be upon him) that: "Islām is built on five foundations: Ṣalāt, Zakāt, Sawm, Ḥajj and Wilāyat – and there was no call to any of these resembling that which the people were called towards in order to accept the Wilāyah on the Day of Ghadīr."

Al-Kāfī, Volume 2, Page 21, Ḥadīth 8

Ḥadīth Number 33

The Perpetual Wilāyat

عَنْ أَبِي الْحَسَنِ عليه السلام قَالَ: وِلاَيَةُ عَلِيٍّ عليه السلام مَكْتُوبَةٌ فِي صُحُفِ جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَآءِ وَ لَنْ يَّبْعَثَ اللّٰهُ رَسُولاً إِلاَّ بِنُبُوَّةِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَوَصِيَّةِ عَلِيٍّ عليه السلام.

It has been narrated from Abil Ḥasan [ʿAlī ibne Mūsā al-Riḍā] (peace be upon him) that: “The Wilāyat of ʿAlī (peace be upon him) has been written in all of the books of the (previous) Prophets and Allāh did not appoint a single Messenger except with a (pledge to the) Prophethood of Muḥammad and the successorship of ʿAlī (peace be upon him).”

Safīnatul Biḥār, Volume 2, Page 691

Ḥadīth Number 34

Wilāyat and Tawḥīd

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللّٰه ﷺ: وِلاَيَةُ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وِلاَيَةُ اللّٰه وَ حُبُّهُ عِبَادَةُ اللّٰهِ وَ اتِّبَاعُهُ فَرِيضَةُ اللّٰهِ وَ أَوْلِيَاؤُهُ أَوْلِيَاءُ اللّٰهِ وَ أَعْدَاؤُهُ أَعْدَاءُ اللّٰهِ وَ حَرْبُهُ حَرْبُ اللّٰهِ وَ سِلْمُهُ سِلْمُ اللّٰهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ.

The Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) has said, "The Wilāyat of ʿAlī ibne Abī Ṭālib is the Wilāyat of Allāh; love for him (ʿAlī) is worship of Allāh; following him (ʿAlī) is an obligatory act from Allāh; his friends are the friends of Allāh and his enemies are the enemies of Allāh; fighting with him is (like) fighting against Allāh; and making peace with him is (like) making peace with Allāh, the Noble and Grand."

Al-Amālī of as-Ṣādūq, Page 32

Ḥadīth Number 35

The Day of the Cry of Despair of Shaiṭān

عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ عَنْ أَبِيه ﷺ قَالَ: إِنَّ إِبْلِيسَ عَدُوَّ اللّٰهِ رَنَّ أَرْبَعَ رَنَّاتٍ: يَوْمَ لُعِنَ، وَ يَوْمَ أُهْبِطَ إِلَـــى الْأَرْضِ، وَ يَوْمَ بُعِثَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَ يَوْمَ الْغَدِيرِ.

It has been narrated from Jaʿfar [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) from his father [Imām Muḥammad ibne ʿAlī al-Bāqir] (peace be upon him) that: "Iblīs, the enemy of Allāh, cried out (in hopelessness) four times: The day when he was cursed (by Allāh); the day when he was sent down to the Earth; the day when the Prophet (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) was officially appointed (to convey the message on Earth); and on the Day of Ghadīr."

Qurbul Isnād, Page 10

Ḥadīth Number 36

The Wilāyat of ʿAlī is the Fortress of Tawḥīd

عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: يَقُولُ اللّٰهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَــىٰ: وِلاَيَةُ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ حِصْنِي، فَمَنْ دَخَلَ حِصْنِي أَمِنَ مِنْ نَارِي.

It has been narrated from the Prophet (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) that: "Allāh, the Glorious and High, has said, "The Wilāyat of ʿAlī ibne Abī Ṭālib is My fortress, so whoever enters into My fortress will be protected from My fire."

Jāmiʿ al-Akhbār, Page 52, Ḥadīth 7

Ḥadīth Number 37

The Successor of the Prophet

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ ﷺ: يَا عَلِيُّ أَنَا مَدِينَةُ الْعِلْمِ وَ أَنْتَ بَابُهَا وَ لَنْ تُؤْتَى الْمَدِينَةَ إِلاَّ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْبَابِ ... أَنْتَ إِمَامُ أُمَّتِي وَ خَلِيفَتِي عَلَيْهَا بَعْدِي، سَعِدَ مَنْ أَطَاعَكَ وَ شَقِي مَنْ عَصَاكَ، وَ رَبِحَ مَنْ تَوَلاَّكَ وَ خَسِرَ مَنْ عَادَاكَ.

The Messenger of Allāh (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family) has said, "O' ʿAlī! I am the city of knowledge and you are its gate and no one can enter into the city except by going through its gate ... You are the Imām of my nation and you are my successor. Blessed is the person who obeys you and depraved is the person who disobeys you. One who follows you will succeed, while the one who turns away from you will be in a loss."

Jāmiʿ al-Akhbār, Page 52, Ḥadīth 9

Ḥadīth Number 38

Islām in the Shadow of Wilāyat

قَالَ الصَّادِقُ عليه السلام: أَثَافِـــى الْإِسْلاَمُ ثَلاَثَةٌ: أَلصَّلٰوةُ وَ الزَّكٰوةُ وَ الْوِلاَيَةُ، لاَ تَصِحُّ وَاحِدَةٌ مِنْهُنَّ إِلاَّ بِصَاحِــبَتَيْهَا.

Imām as-Ṣādiq [Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad] (peace be upon him) has said: “The fundamental pillars of Islām are three: Ṣalāt, Zakāt and Wilāyat. No one of these will be valid unless accompanied by the other two.”

Al-Kāfi, Volume 2, Page 18

Ḥadīth Number 39

A Thousand Witnesses

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللّٰه ﷺ أَلْعَجَبُ يَا حَفْصَ لِمَا لَقِيَ عَلِيَ بْنَ أَبِىطَالِب!! أَنَّهُ كَانَ لَهُ عَشْرَةَ الأَلْفِ شَاهِداً لَمْ يَقْدِرْ عَلىٰ أَخْذِ حَقِّهِ وَ الرَّجُلُ يَأْخُذُ حَقَّهُ بِشَاهِدَيْنِ.

Abū ʿAbdillāh [Imām Jaʿfar ibne Muḥammad as-Ṣādiq] (peace be upon him) has said, "O' Ḥafṣa! I am surprised at what happened to ʿAlī ibne Abī Ṭālib!! Despite having tens of thousands of witnesses he could not claim his right when in reality a person needs only two witnesses to claim what is rightfully his!"

Biḥārul Anwār, Volume 37, Page 140

Ḥadīth Number 40
ʿAlī – The Commentator of the Qurʾān

عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي إِحْتِجَاجِهِ يَوْمَ الْغَدِيرِ عَلىٰ تَفْسِيرُ كِتَابِ اللّٰهِ، وَ الدَّاعِيَ إِلَيهِ، أَلاَ وَ إِنَّ الْحَلاَلَ وَ الْحَرَامَ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ أَنْ أُحْصِيَهُمَا وَ أُعَرِّفَهُمَا، فَآمُرُ بِالْحَلاَلِ وَ أَنْهىٰ عَنِ الْحَرَامِ فِي مَقَامٍ وَاحِدٍ، فَأُمِرْتُ أَنْ آخُذَ الْبَيْعَةَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ الصَّفْقَةَ مِنْكُمْ، بِقُبُولِ مَا جِئْتُ بِهِ عَنِ اللّٰهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ فِي عَلِيٍّ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ الْأَئِمَّةِ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ. مَعَاشِرَ النَّاسِ تَدَبَّرُوا وَ افْهَمُوا آيَاتِهِ، وَ انْظُرُوا فِي مُحْكَمَاتِهِ وَ لاَ تَتَّبِعُوا مُتَشَابِهَهُ، فَوَ اللّٰهِ لَنْ يُبَيِّنَ لَكُمْ زَوَاجِرَهُ، وَ لاَ يُوْضَعُ لَكُمْ عَنْ تَفْسِيرِهِ إِلاَّ الَّذِي أَنَا آخُذُ بِيَدِهِ.

From the Prophet (blessings of Allāh be upon him and his family), in his address on the Day of Ghadīr: "ʿAlī is the exegesis (Tafsīr) of the

book of Allāh and the one who calls others to it. Verily, that which is permitted and forbidden is more than what I can explain to you; what I command you as permitted and forbid you as prohibited, is all from one position. I was commanded to take your allegiance and your pledge to accept what I brought from Allāh, the Exalted, regarding ʿAlī, the commander of the believers, and the Imāms after him. O' People! Ponder and understand the verses (of the Qurʾan), observe those that are clear and do not follow those that are unclear; for by Allāh no one can explain to you its limitations or clarify its meanings except the one whose hand I am holding (meaning Imām ʿAlī)."

Wasāʾil ash-Shīʿa, Volume 18, Page 142, Ḥadīth 43

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